

Web Resources for Injury Research

Demographics and Planning

American FactFinder is a U.S. Census-based source of information on population, housing, economic, and geographic data.

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

healthfinderR is a searchable collection of carefully selected resources on health information, compiled by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

<http://www.healthypeople.gov/healthfinder/>

“Healthy People” is a plan to support and assist in the improvement of community health. Reports, including the current plan for 2010, are available on-line.

<http://www.healthypeople.gov/Publications/>

The **Medicare Provider Analysis and Review (MEDPAR) of Short-Stay Hospitals** collects information on all Medicare beneficiaries using hospital inpatient services. Data are provided by state and by Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG) for all short-stay and inpatient hospitals and include information on charges, Medicare reimbursement, and length of stay.

<http://www.cms.hhs.gov/statistics/medpar/default.asp>

Behavioral Risk Factors and Self-Reported Injury

The **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System** (BRFSS) tracks health risks in the U.S.

<http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>

The **National Health Interview Survey** covers a sample of about 50,000 households across the U.S. over the course of a year. Topics covered by data collected include limitation of activity, conditions, behavior, injuries, health insurance, access to care, and health care utilization.

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>

The **Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System** (YRBSS) monitors priority health risk behaviors among youth and young adults.

<http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbs/index.htm>

Medical Care and Treatment

The **National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey** (NAMCS) collects annual data on the provision and use of ambulatory medical care services in the U.S. through a sample of visits to non-federally employed, office-based physicians engaged primarily in direct patient care. (Specialists in anesthesiology, pathology, and radiology are excluded from the survey.)

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/ahcd/namcsdes.htm>

Data on the utilization and provision of ambulatory care services in hospital emergency and outpatient departments are collected through the **National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey** (NHAMCS). The annual sample covers non-institutional general and short-stay hospitals across the nation (excluding Federal, military, and Veterans Administration hospitals).

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/ahcd/nhamcsds.htm>

The **National Hospital Discharge Survey** (NHDS) is a national probability survey which annually collects national data on characteristics of inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals. The survey covers records from only hospitals with an average length of stay under 30 days for all patients, general hospitals, or children's general hospitals.

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/hdasd/nhdsdes.htm>

The **Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System** (WISQARS) is an interactive database system which provides customized reports of injury-related data. Both fatalities and non-fatal injuries treated in U.S. emergency departments are included. Mortality data are from death certificate data reported to the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control. Data on non-fatal injuries are obtained from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) All Injury Program, a collaborative effort of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission and the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control.

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars>

HCUPnet, part of the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), is a query tool which may be used to extract statistics on hospital stays, diagnoses, procedures, outcomes, measures, patient characteristics, and hospital characteristics. Based on the Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS) and the State Inpatient Databases (SID), HCUPnet is administered by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality in Rockville, Maryland.

<http://www.ahrq.gov/hcupnet/>.

Mortality Data

The **National Vital Statistics System** (NVSS) collects vital statistics (i.e., data on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and fetal deaths) from registration systems at the State level and reports the official vital statistics for the U.S.

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm>

The **National Mortality Followback Survey** (NMFS) collects information on a sample of U.S. residents who die in a given year, from individuals familiar with the life histories of the decedents. The survey information supplements the death certificate information and creates an opportunity to study health issues such as disease etiology and demographic trends in mortality. The 1993 NMFS emphasized deaths due to homicide, suicide, and unintentional injury.

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/nmfs/nmfs.htm>

Traffic-Related

National statistics on fatal crashes are available from the **Fatality Analysis Reporting System** (FARS) Web-Based Encyclopedia. FARS contains a searchable archive of information on motor vehicle crashes, drawn from “Traffic Safety Facts.” In addition to PDF files of the “Traffic Safety Facts” report series, spreadsheet reports regarding trends, crashes, vehicles, people, and states are available. FARS also allows single-year queries.

<http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov>

The **National Automotive Sampling System – General Estimates System** (GES) provides data on vehicular crashes from a nationally representative sample based on police reports. The data, available in SAS and as Flat Files with documentation, can be used to identify traffic safety problem areas, provide a basis for regulatory and consumer information initiatives, and form the basis for cost-benefit analyses of traffic safety initiatives.

<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd-30/ncsa/ges.html>

Occupational Injury

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) provides information on traumatic occupational injury through publications and databases such as the **Work-Related Injury Statistics Query System** (Work-RISQS). Information on non-fatal

occupational injuries and illnesses treated in U.S. hospital emergency departments may be queried on-line through Work-RISQS.

<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/database.html>

The **Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities (IIF) Program** at the Bureau of Labor Statistics provides data on job-related illnesses and injuries and on worker fatalities. In addition to reports, releases, and other publications, descriptive documentation (e.g., definitions used in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses) and tables of detailed data are available. Flat files of data may be downloaded, or customized data tables may be created through a query feature.

<http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>

Through the **Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries** (CFOI), the Bureau of Labor Statistics compiles counts of fatal work injuries. Analysis of data on occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment involved, and circumstances of the event may lead to identification of hazards associated with various jobs, development of safer work practices, and enhanced job safety training. By assessing and improving workplace safety standards as well as informing workers of the risks associated with their jobs, employers may promote safer work practices and prevent or minimize work-related injuries.

<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshfat1.htm>

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) **Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses** is based on employer records of injuries and illnesses. This survey is the primary source for estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses presented in the BLS Safety and Health Statistical Series. "Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in 2002" is the second of three releases from this series covering 2002.

<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/osh.toc.htm>

Interpersonal Injury

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) publishes several reports on crime statistics or detailed analyses of special topics which include interpersonal injury. A list of reports and publications is available through the FBI web site at <http://www.fbi.gov/publications.htm>.

Samples of special reports are:

- “Incidents of Family Violence, An Analysis of 1998 NIBRS Data”
(www.fbi.gov/ucr/Cius_98/98crime/98cius29.pdf)
- “Juvenile Female Crime: A Special Study”
(www.fbi.gov/ucr/Cius_97/97crime/97crime5.pdf)

Statistical tables, fact sheets, and reports on crime, victims, offenders, and the justice system are available from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Special topics include drugs and crime, homicide trends, and firearms and crime. In addition, **Data Online** allows the user to query data from sources such as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) Survey.

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

Fact sheets and reports with statistics on the frequency of different types of child abuse are available from the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN).

<http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov/topics/overview/facts.cfm>

General

Injury Control Research Centers (ICRCs) conduct research in the areas of injury prevention, acute care, and rehabilitation. They also serve as training centers and information centers for the public. ICRCs are located at 11 institutions which include the University of California at Los Angeles, Harborview Medical Center, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and John Hopkins University. Overviews of the backgrounds of the participating institutions as well as project descriptions are available through links on the CDC web site.

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/profiles/icrcs>

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) features a section with fact sheets on injury/violence prevention and control, where selections include topics as diverse as needlesticks, dog bites, and workplace violence.

<http://www.cdc.gov/node.do/id/0900f3ec8000e539>

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provides an overview of sources of injury data available at the national level from the NCHS.

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/injury.htm>

To advance its mission to protect the health of the public, the State and Territorial Injury Prevention Directors' Association (STIPDA) enhances the capacity of public health agencies to conduct injury prevention and control programs as well as supports public health policies that advance injury prevention and control. Its primary step, however, is to increase awareness of injury as a public health problem. STIPDA provides education and training in injury prevention and control. It also includes on its web site a list of downloadable publications (e.g., "State Injury Indicators Report").

<http://www.stipda.org/s-pubs/s-pubs.htm>